

CLASSIFICATION C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT 25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 4 April 1955

SUBJECT Gliwice (Gleiwitz) Works for Technical Equipment

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCL'S. (LISTED BELOW) 25X1

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The Gliwickie Zaklady Urzadzen Technicznych (Gleiwitz Works for Technical Equipment) at Gleiwitz consisted of the former "Alto Gleiwitzer Werke" (Plant A) and the former Kesseler Werke (Plant B) which is called Plant B. Plant A was located in the southeastern portion of Gleiwitz, between the Klodnitz-(Klodnic) Strasse and the former Kallies-Strasse. It covered a site of about 250 x 250 meters. Plant B was located in the southwestern portion of the Petersdorf town district, immediately northeast of the railroad line to Peiskretscham (Pyskowice) and about 150 meters west of the former Toster-Strasse. Plant B covered a site of about 150 x 80 meters. The two plants had railroad connection to and power stations of their own. Electric power was furnished by the municipal power station.
2. The installation was subordinate to the Ministry for Heavy Industry in Warsaw, but direct control was exercised by the Directorate of Heavy Industry at 8 Bahnhof-Strasse in Gleiwitz. Director general of the enterprise was one Knapczyk (fnu), technical director was one Siskiewicz (fnu). The two chief designers were the German brothers named Langner (fnu). In 1945 the machinery of plants A and B was by the Soviets dismantled. The Poles furnished new machinery and planned to enlarge plant B of the factory.
3. The Huta Kosciuszko in Chorzow delivered iron plates 20 x 8 meters and 10 mm thick; iron plates in smaller sizes were also delivered in addition to flat iron, angular iron, U-section, T-sections, double T-sections and rolled sections. Electric motors were delivered from Warsaw and Bialystok; electric accessories such as starters, resistors, and switchboards from Poznan; three-phase cables, 35 mm in diameter, from Bydgoszcz and Laskow; and insulators of all types from Siemianowice near Katowice. About 500 electric motors and sizeable quantities of iron plates, sectional iron and rolled material of the types mentioned above in addition to 3,000 meters of cables of various thicknesses were permanently stored at the enterprise.
4. The factory mainly produced cranes of all types up to a lifting capacity of 40 tons. On the average, seven cranes were manufactured per month. Travelling cranes, cable winches, machines required for the manufacture of match boxes, sand dredgers and three types of marine pumps were assembled at the enterprise.

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5. In the spring of 1954, work was done on an order for four sand dredgers of German design. The sand dredgers were to be delivered to Szczakowa (Q 51/Y 76). These dredgers had six tracks, were 12 meters high, and had a total weight of 700 tons each. By July 1954, a total of 350 field bakeries were to be delivered to the Polish Army; 250 field kitchens had been delivered to the Polish Army previously.
6. Most of the machinery manufactured at the installation was shipped by rail. Trucks of the factory were not allowed to operate outside a perimeter of 200 km. Cable winches manufactured at the plant were delivered to Jindenburg for use in mines. The marine pumps assembled at Gleiwitz were shipped to Danzig and the equipment ordered by the Polish Army was dispatched to Warsaw.
7. Plants A and B were partly surrounded by a 2.5-meter brick wall and partly by a barbed wire fence of the same height. The factory was guarded by factory police. It was controlled by a military commission which determined if and when excessive materials were stored at the factory. Once, this commission requisitioned iron plates, and another time T-girders and double T-girders, although the management of the enterprise could prove that this material was needed for the fulfilment of an order. Once, 7 of 12 trucks belonging to the factory were confiscated. The military commission inspected the enterprise once year.
1. Comment. Plant A and Plant B are not the official designations for the two sections of the Gliwickie Zaklady Urzadzen Technicznych. 25X1
2. Comment. Only cranes up to a lifting capacity of 40 tons are manufactured at Gleiwitz. Heavier cranes are manufactured at a factory at Swietochlowice which is independent of the Gleiwitz enterprise. 25X1

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1. **The Gliwickie Zakłady Wzrostania Technicznego (Gleiwitz Works for Technical Equipment)** at Gleiwitz consisted of the former "Alte Gleiwitzer Huette" (Plant A) and the former Kesselwerk Mayer (boiler plant) which is called Plant B. Plant A was located in the southeastern portion of Gleiwitz, between the Klodnitz-(Klodnica) Strasse and the former Kalides-Strasse. It covered a site of about 250 x 250 meters. Plant B was located in the southwestern portion of the Petersdorf town district, immediately northeast of the railroad line to Peiskretscham (Pyskowice) and about 150 meters west of the former Toster-Strasse. Plant B covered a site of about 150 x 80 meters. The two plants had railroad connection but no power stations of their own. Electric power was furnished by the municipal power station.
2. The installation was subordinate to the Ministry for Heavy Industry in Warsaw, but direct control was exercised by the Directorate of Heavy Industry at 8 Bahnhof-Strasse in Gleiwitz. Director general of the enterprise was one Knapczyk (fnu), technical director was one Siekiewicz (fnu). The two chief designers were the German brothers named Langner (fnu). In 1945 the machinery of plants A and B was by the Soviets dismantled. The Poles furnished new machinery and planned to enlarge plant B of the factory.
3. The Huta Kosgiuszká in Chorzow delivered iron plates 20 x 8 meters and 10 mm thick; iron plates in smaller sizes were also delivered in addition to flat iron, angular iron, U-section, T-sections, double T-sections and rolled sections. Electric motors were delivered from Warsaw and Bielsko; electric accessories such as starters, resistors, and switchboards from Poznan; three-phase cables, 35 mm in diameter, from Bydgoszcz and Krakow; and insulators of all types from Siemianowice near Katowice. About 300 electric motors and sizeable quantities of iron plates, sectional iron and rolled material of the types mentioned above in addition to 3,600 meters of cables of various thicknesses were permanently stored at the enterprise.
4. The factory mainly produced cranes of all types up to a lifting capacity of 40 tons. On the average, seven cranes were manufactured per month. Travelling cranes, cable winches, machines required for the manufacture of ~~metal beams, steel forgings and three types of engine pumps~~ were assembled at the enterprise.

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7. Plants A and B were partly surrounded by a 2.5-meter brick wall and partly by a barbed wire fence of the same height. The factory was guarded by factory police. It was controlled by a military commission which determined if and when excessive materials were stored at the factory. Once, this commission requisitioned iron plates, and another time T-girders and double T-girders, although the management of the enterprise could prove that this material was needed for the fulfilment of an order. Once, 7 of 12 trucks belonging to the factory were confiscated. The military commission inspected the enterprise once year.
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